

Also, a bill (H. R. 6423) granting an increase of pension to John Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MCANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 6424) granting a pension to Fredericke Schnert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6425) granting a pension to R. Mandana Caldwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6426) to amend the military record of Carlos Baker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MAHER: A bill (H. R. 6427) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Konollman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOSS of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 6428) granting an increase of pension to Lyman D. Bogue; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIORDAN: A bill (H. R. 6429) for the relief of Bridget McGrane; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHARP: A bill (H. R. 6430) granting an increase of pension to Jennette A. Wickham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLEMP: A bill (H. R. 6431) to pay Isaac W. Airey for services rendered to the United States Army during the late Civil War; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WHITACRE: A bill (H. R. 6432) granting a pension to Harrison P. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWARD: Resolution (H. Res. 186) to appoint W. H. Bell a special officer to serve in and about the House Office Building; to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Petition of the Sykes-Horn and 9 other merchants of Canal Dover, Ohio, favoring a change in the interstate-commerce laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Petition of 78 citizens of Lincoln and Flathead Counties, Mont., praying for the settlers of that section under the homestead laws; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of the St. Louis Lumbermen's Club, protesting against legislation to divorce industry from transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the South Side Motor Boat Club, of St. Louis, Mo., favoring the passage of the bill licensing power boats; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Missouri Bankers' Association, favoring 1-cent letter postage; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of 78 citizens of Lincoln and Flathead Counties, Mont., praying for a speedy congressional investigation of the Forestry Department and the alleged Lumber Trust in that section; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: Petition of the Pierre Commercial Club, Pierre, S. Dak., favoring the passage of legislation making an appropriation for the purpose of building diplomatic and consular buildings, etc., in all foreign countries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE: Petition of sundry citizens of Emporia, Kans., protesting against the passage of House bill 33, relative to a committee on public health; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DYER: Petition of sundry business firms of the State relative to a committee on public health; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of State of Missouri, department of education, favoring passage of Senate joint resolution 5, relating to appointment of a commission by the President to study the educational problem; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Lumbermen's Club of St. Louis, Mo., relative to the Stanley bill to separate industry from transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois: Petition of sundry citizens of Springfield, Ill., protesting against free cigars from the Philippines; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: Petition of sundry citizens of Pennsylvania, favoring the passage of legislation to investigate the control of credit; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PROUTY: Petition of sundry citizens of Winterset, Carlisle, Indianola, Ames, Ankeney, Cambridge, Dallas, Center,

Elkhart, Granger, Grimes, Huxley, Kelley, Minburn, Nevada, Perry, Polk City, Sheldahl, Slater, Woodward, all in the State of Iowa, favoring the passage of legislation compelling concerns selling goods direct to the consumer by mail to contribute their portion of the funds for the development of the local community, county, and State; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of Bondurant, Conger, and Orillia, all in the State of Iowa, favoring the passage of legislation granting additional compensation to railroads for carrying the mails; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. SHARP: Petition of Cigar Makers' International Union of America, Local Union No. 86, Mansfield, Ohio, protesting against any increase of internal-revenue tax on cigars; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Amalgamated Lace Operators of America, Branch No. 17, Elyria, Ohio, protesting against any reduction in the present rate of duty on Nottingham laces; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TUTTLE: Petition of the board of health of the State of New Jersey, favoring the establishment of a committee on public health; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. YOUNG of Texas: Petition of sundry citizens of the third congressional district of Texas, favoring the passage of House bill 5308, relative to changing the interstate-commerce laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, June 26, 1913.

The Senate met at 2 o'clock p. m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Monday last, when, on request of Mr. OVERMAN and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

DISPOSITION OF USELESS PAPERS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a schedule of books, papers, and so forth, on the files of the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Department which are not needed in the transaction of public business and have no permanent value or historical interest. The communication and accompanying paper will be referred to the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments, and the Chair appoints the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PAGE] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. LANE] members of the committee on the part of the Senate. The Secretary will notify the House of Representatives of the appointment of the committee.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact and conclusions filed by the court in the following causes:

Edward D. Meier v. United States (S. Doc. No. 115); and James N. Hill, sole heir and representative of Joshua Hill, deceased, v. United States (S. Doc. No. 116).

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 1967) regulating the manufacture of smoking opium within the United States, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. GALLINGER presented petitions of the Brandle & Smith Co., of Philadelphia, Pa.; the Commercial Club of La Grande, Oreg.; and the Lovell & Covel Co., of Boston, Mass., praying for the exemption of organizations not organized for profit from the operation of the income-tax clause of the pending tariff bill, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of Cora Pincott, of Buffalo, N. Y.; R. L. Walker, of Carnegie, Pa.; of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs; the League of American Sportsmen of New York; and of the fish and game commissioners of New Jersey, praying for the adoption of the clause in Schedule N of the pending tariff bill prohibiting the importation of the plumage of certain wild birds, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ravenswood, Ill., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Springfield, Ill., remonstrating against the importation of cigars free of duty from the Philippine Islands, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

IMPORTATION OF PLUMAGE OF WILD BIRDS.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have a most interesting letter from Dr. W. T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park, in reference to a so-called feather provision in the Underwood tariff bill. I ask unanimous consent that the letter with the accompanying memorandum may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the letter and accompanying memorandum were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK,
New York, June 19, 1913.

Hon. JACOB H. GALLINGER,
United States Senate.

DEAR SIR: The New York Zoological Society strongly protests against the adoption of the feather millinery trade's amendment to the clause in the tariff bill—Schedule N, paragraph 357—which is designed to prohibit the importation of the plumage of wild birds for milliners' use. We ask you to vote against all amendments that have been or that may be offered to the bird protective clause now in the bill.

There are now on file with your Finance Committee briefs which show that the milliners' amendment, harmless in outward appearance, will, if adopted, keep open our doors to the commercial use of the plumage of hundreds of species of the most important birds of the world. The list will include many song birds killed as food, and offer a premium on the destruction of each species that is desired by the feather trade. The surest way to exterminate any species of bird or quadruped is by putting a price on the heads of its members.

We denounce the milliners' amendment as dangerous and destructive to the birds of the world. We insist that it is contrary to the wishes of 99 per cent of all the American people who have paid attention to this subject. We condemn it because there is not one good and sufficient reason why it should prevail.

We oppose it because the cruel slaughter of wild birds for money profit has become utterly repulsive and intolerable. The fact that the feather trade "wants the money" is no justification for wild-bird slaughter.

We have pointed out that hand embroidery easily can be made to take the place of feather ornaments for women's hats, and furnish employment for a far larger number of working people than now are occupied in arranging feathers. The rapidity with which embroidery is now coming into use on women's hats proves that our contention on this point is well founded.

We ask you to vote against the feather trade's amendment both in the caucus and on the floor of the Senate and prevent its adoption. We feel that the wishes of 24 New York millinery firms should not prevail against the wishes of the millions of American people who now strongly desire to stop the slaughter of wild birds for the money to be derived by traffic in their plumage.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN,
President New York Zoological Society.
MADISON GRANT,
Chairman Executive Committee.
W. T. HORNADAY,
Director New York Zoological Park,
Author of Our Vanishing Wild Life.

WHAT THE FEATHER TRADE'S "AMENDMENT" REALLY MEANS TO THE BIRDS OF THE WORLD—2,342 SPECIES OF BIRDS INVOLVED, NOT COUNTING ANY SONG BIRDS KILLED AS "FOOD" OR AS "PESTS."

A small and innocent-looking "amendment" to the clause in the new tariff bill prohibiting the importation of wild birds' plumage for milliners' use is now before the United States Senate (Schedule N, sec. 357). Already the majority of the Senate Finance Committee has approved it—it looks so harmless and reasonable!

It provides that the feather trade shall have the right to import the feathers of all birds killed as "game" for food, and of all birds killed because they are "pests." As a matter of fact, there is no commercial product consisting of the feathers of hawks and owls that have been shot because they are "pests." But, for the moment, we will pass that point.

Let us proceed in this matter with our eyes wide open. How many species of foreign "game" birds and "pest" birds would be subject to slaughter for the feather trade in case that "amendment" prevails and finally is enacted into law?

A LIST OF THE SPECIES ENDANGERED.

(Prepared by Lee S. Crandall, assistant curator of birds, New York Zoological Park, from the British Museum Catalogue of Birds.)

Game birds of the world, exclusive of the United States.

	Species.
Tinamous	71
Upland game birds:	
Megapodes, or brush turkeys	28
Curassows, guans, and chachalacas	59
Ptarmigan and grouse	26
Old World partridges and quail	153
Pheasants	92
Jungle fowl	4
Peafowl	3
Guinea fowl	23
Turkeys	1
New World quail	59

	Species.
Hemipodes or button quail	27
Sand grouse	15
Pigeons and doves	540
Rails and gallinules	195
Shore birds	242
Cranes and their allies	30
Ducks, geese, and swans	54

Total 1,622
"Pest" birds of the world, exclusive of the United States.

Eagles, hawks, kites, and falcons	437
Owls	283

Total 720

Grand total of species available under the amendment demanded by the feather trade 2,342

No wonder the feather trade is satisfied with their little three-line amendment!

Now the question is: Are the American people and the Senators of the United States willing to leave the 2,342 species of birds listed above subject to slaughter by the head-hunters of the feather trade?

The way to preserve the birds of the world is to stop the killing of them!

W. T. HORNADAY.

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, June 20, 1913.

W. D. McLEAN.

Mr. KENYON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 1829) for the relief of W. D. McLean, alias Donald McLean, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 69) thereon.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. GOFF:

A bill (S. 2617) granting an increase of pension to Isabel T. Congo (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2618) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Hartleben (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2619) granting an increase of pension to Samaria Liddle (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OLIVER:

A bill (S. 2620) for the relief of the estate of John I. Adair;

A bill (S. 2621) for the relief of the estate of Robert Ayres and others;

A bill (S. 2622) for the relief of Adalena Ripley; and

A bill (S. 2623) for the relief of the estate of Robert H. Montgomery; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2624) granting an increase of pension to George Lindsay (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2625) granting an increase of pension to John Haines (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2626) granting an increase of pension to George C. Willis (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND:

A bill (S. 2627) granting an increase of pension to Otto Weber; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRADLEY:

A bill (S. 2628) granting an increase of pension to Allison W. Pollard (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LIPPITT:

A bill (S. 2629) for the relief of John J. Brereton and others; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 2630) for the relief of Clarence Hazelbaker; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 2631) granting an increase of pension to Abel Williams (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2632) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan R. Thomas (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2633) granting an increase of pension to Emma Sickler (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRYAN:

A bill (S. 2634) granting an increase of pension to A. Fannie Prevatt (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 2635) granting an increase of pension to Frances E. Brown; and

A bill (S. 2636) granting a pension to Fannie S. Douglass; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SWANSON:

A bill (S. 2637) to waive the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the United States Navy for four years in the case of Paymaster's Clerk Henry Guilmette; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 2638) for the relief of the heirs or estate of Samuel Tucker, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 2639) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Maine:

A bill (S. 2640) waiving the age limit for appointment as assistant paymaster in the United States Navy in the case of Paymaster's Clerk George W. Masterton, United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 2641) granting an increase of pension to James Rolfe (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRANDEGEE:

A bill (S. 2642) for the relief of the estate of Thomas Britton, deceased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of South Carolina:

A bill (S. 2643) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit in the banks of the cotton-growing States the amount of money now held in the Treasury accruing from the sale of seized cotton; also the amount of money collected on cotton as a revenue tax; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. O'GORMAN:

A bill (S. 2644) for the relief of Frank E. Garrett and others; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2645) for the relief of William E. Farrell; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 2646) to provide for a site and the erection of a public building at Starke, Fla. (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

(By request.) A bill (S. 2647) for the relief of A. Purdee; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 2648) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Merical; and

A bill (S. 2649) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Thornberg (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GORE:

A bill (S. 2650) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to deposit funds belonging to Indian tribes in Oklahoma in the banks of said State; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BRYAN (by request):

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 52) to authorize the appointment of Thomas Green Peyton as a cadet in the United States Military Academy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRADLEY:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 53) authorizing the delivering to the town of Somerset, Ky., of one condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpiece with carriage and a suitable outfit of cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Georgia:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 54) authorizing the Secretary of War to loan certain tents for the use of the Confederate Veterans' Reunion, to be held at Brunswick, Ga., in July, 1913; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. JONES. I submit an amendment intended to be proposed to the pending tariff bill. I should like very much to have it referred to the Democratic caucus, but I am unable to find anything in the rules permitting such a reference. So I move that it be printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

EGYPTIAN COTTON (S. DOC. NO. 113).

Mr. FLETCHER. I have a copy of a report by J. S. Williams, chairman, and Clarence Ousley, subcommittee to study the production and marketing of Egyptian cotton, made to the American commission to investigate such agricultural credit and cooperation. It is estimated that the cost for printing the report will be about \$30.74. I ask that it be printed as a public document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FREDERICK WILLIAM RAIFFEISEN (S. DOC. NO. 114).

Mr. FLETCHER. I have a copy of an address by David Lubin, delegate of the United States to the International Institute of Agriculture, delivered before the American commission on the occasion of its visit to the monument and house of Raiffeisen, the father of the rural-credit system, near Coblenz, Germany, June 12, 1913. The estimate furnished for the printing of this address is \$17.86. I ask that it be printed as a public document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STATUE OF ZACHARIAH CHANDLER.

Mr. GALLINGER (for Mr. SMITH of Michigan) submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 4), which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the statue of Zachariah Chandler, presented by the State of Michigan to be placed in Statuary Hall, is accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered to the State for the contribution of the statue of one of its most eminent citizens, illustrious for the purity of his life and his distinguished services to the State and Nation.

Second. That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the governor of the State of Michigan.

Mr. GALLINGER (for Mr. SMITH of Michigan) submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 5), which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed and bound, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, the proceedings in Congress, together with the proceedings at the unveiling in Statuary Hall, upon the acceptance of the statue of Zachariah Chandler, presented by the State of Michigan, 16,500 copies, of which 5,000 shall be for the use of the Senate and 10,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and the remaining 1,500 copies shall be for the use and distribution of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Michigan.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Mr. LIPPITT submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 120), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce be directed to furnish, for the use of the Senate, detailed information:

First. To show how the figures referring to cotton goods in the table on page 39 of the report of the Department of Commerce entitled "Foreign Tariff Systems and Industrial Conditions" were obtained; and

Second. To establish, if possible, the correctness of the statements that it takes 504 horsepower in the United States to add the same value to cotton goods as 114 horsepower does in the United Kingdom, and that 47 wage earners in the United States add as much to the value of cotton goods as 255 do in the United Kingdom.

SENATE FOLDING ROOM.

Mr. OVERMAN. I submit a resolution which I ask may be read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 121) was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized to continue to rent for a period not to exceed 12 months from July 1, 1913, and at a rental not to exceed the sum now being paid, the warehouse now occupied as storage rooms for the folding room of the Senate on B Street SW., the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. OVERMAN. I desire to have the accompanying letter read.

There being no objection, the letter was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
SERGEANT AT ARMS,
June 26, 1913.

HON. LEE S. OVERMAN,

Chairman Committee on Rules, United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR: The lease on warehouse used as Senate folding room, located at First and B Streets SW., expires on June 30, 1913.

It has been impossible to comply with the law requiring vacation of said building by that time, for the following reasons:

None of the old buildings located in blocks lately purchased by the Government could store the immense volume of documents in the warehouse, and further, this is in conflict with another section of the law that provides for the demolishing of all buildings in these blocks, beginning July 1, 1913. The Senate Office Building has not available space sufficient to store the same, and until such time as the large surplus can be disposed of I recommend that the occupancy of warehouse be continued.

I find that there are 461,214 miscellaneous documents and pamphlets, in sets and single volumes, old, and to the credit of no one—much of the stock consisting of old departmental reports, dating as far back as 1870.

There are over 350,000 old documents remaining to the credit of Senators, which have either been overlooked or are valueless.

The Government Printing Office has over 300,000 documents to deliver to the Senate, and there is no available room for storing the same in this warehouse.

I understand that there are 110,000 Yearbooks alone to be delivered. The above is respectfully submitted for your information and consideration.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES R. HIGGINS,
Sergeant at Arms United States Senate.

DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENTS.

Mr. OVERMAN. I introduce a resolution bearing on this subject and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Rules.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 122) was read as follows:

Resolved, That certain old documents and pamphlets now in the Senate folding room known as "surplus documents" and not credited to the account of any Senator shall be disposed of under the direction of the Sergeant at Arms as follows:

First. From a schedule thereof to be furnished by the Sergeant at Arms each Senator shall be entitled to select and distribute such of said documents and pamphlets as he may desire, the same to be taken from the Senate folding room within a period of six months from the date of the adoption of this resolution. At the expiration of that period of time the Sergeant at Arms is hereby authorized to dispose of the residue of said documents to the several executive departments, bureaus, offices, and commissions of the Government which may desire the same, or to sell the same as waste paper, the proceeds thereof to be deposited in the Treasury in the manner provided by law: *Provided*, That said surplus documents and pamphlets shall be subject to the order of Senators in the order in which applications therefor are filed with the Sergeant at Arms.

Second. That certain obsolete documents and pamphlets in the folding room, described in a schedule prepared under the direction of the Sergeant at Arms now to the credit of Senators and which are seldom drawn upon and for which there is little demand, be disposed of under the direction of the Sergeant at Arms as follows: At the expiration of eight months from the date of the adoption of this resolution such of the said documents and pamphlets as are not disposed of and taken from the folding room by the Senators to whom they are credited shall be disposed of by the Sergeant at Arms to the several executive departments, bureaus, offices, and commissions of the Government or be sold as waste paper, the proceeds thereof to be deposited in the Treasury in the manner provided by law: *Provided*, That none of the documents and pamphlets provided to be disposed of by this resolution shall be hereafter returned to the Senate folding room from any source.

Mr. SMOOT. I ask the Senator from North Carolina to allow the resolution to go to the Committee on Printing, and I will state briefly why.

Mr. OVERMAN. I have no objection to the reference of the resolution to that committee.

Mr. SMOOT. Very well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. GALLINGER. Before the reference is made I am going to suggest that it might be well if it were enlarged so that the Sergeant at Arms might communicate with each Senator and ask what documents to his credit he is willing to surrender.

Mr. OVERMAN. That the resolution provides for.

Mr. GALLINGER. It does provide for it?

Mr. OVERMAN. It provides that each Senator shall be consulted, and also that a catalogue of the documents shall be made and a statement submitted to each Senator, and that the documents Senators do not desire shall be sold as waste paper.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is very proper, because I know I have more than a thousand documents that I should like to get rid of.

Mr. SMOOT. I wish to say to the Senator, however, there are only about a million documents now, and we have this same matter occurring every two or three years. We have had thousands of tons of these documents sold as waste paper. If we could only get the other House to act upon the printing bill which the Senate has already passed, every particle of this difficulty would be obviated.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARADE.

Mr. THOMAS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 124), which was read and referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That 10,000 additional copies of the hearings before the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage be printed for the use of Senators.

HEIRS OF ANGELO ALBANO (H. DOC. NO. 105).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State in relation to the case of Angelo Albano, an Italian subject, who, on September 20, 1910, was, while in custody on a charge of crime at Tampa, Fla., seized by an armed mob and killed; and I recommend that, as an act of grace and without reference to the question of the liability of the United States, Congress make suitable provision for the heirs of the Italian subject thus killed, the proceeds to be distributed by the Italian Government in such manner as it may deem proper.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 26, 1913.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

H. R. 1967. An act regulating the manufacture of smoking opium within the United States, and for other purposes, was

read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STONE. I submit a report of the committee of conference on House bill 1917, the Indian appropriation bill.

The Secretary proceeded to read the report.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, after the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was agreed upon, it was left to some secretaries and clerks to write it up and to prepare it. I have just been informed that by some oversight one of the items has been left out. I apologize to the Senate, and ask to withdraw the report for the time being, that the item to which I refer may be inserted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report is withdrawn.

LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING BUREAU.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1240) to establish the legislative reference bureau of the Library of Congress.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Let the bill be read for information.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

The SECRETARY. The Committee on the Library report to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That there is hereby created a bureau to be known as the legislative drafting bureau.

SEC. 2. That the said bureau shall be under the direction of an officer, to be known as the chief draftsman, to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, without reference to party affiliations, and solely on the ground of fitness to perform the duties of the office. He shall receive a salary of \$7,500 per annum, and shall hold office for the term of 10 years unless sooner removed by the President upon the recommendation of the Judiciary Committees of both Houses of Congress, acting jointly.

SEC. 3. That there shall be in said bureau such assistants as Congress may from time to time provide. They shall be appointed by the chief draftsman solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties.

SEC. 4. That public bills, or amendments to public bills, shall be drafted or revised by the said bureau on request of the President, any committee of either House of Congress, or of 8 Members of the Senate or of 25 Members of the House of Representatives. The Judiciary Committees of both Houses of Congress acting jointly may, from time to time, prescribe rules and regulations for the conduct of the said bureau, including provision for drafting and revision upon such other requests as may be deemed advisable.

SEC. 5. That the chief draftsman shall submit annually to the Secretary of the Treasury estimates of the appropriations necessary for the maintenance of the said bureau, and shall make to Congress at the beginning of each regular session a report as to the affairs of the said bureau for the preceding fiscal year, which shall include a detailed statement of appropriations and expenditures.

SEC. 6. That the Librarian of Congress is authorized and directed to establish in the Library of Congress a division to be known as the legislative reference division of the Library of Congress, and to employ competent persons therein to gather, classify, and make available in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, to render such data serviceable to Congress and committees and Members thereof and to the legislative drafting bureau, and to provide in his annual estimates for the compensation of such persons, for the acquisition of material required for their work, and for other expenses incidental thereto.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. STONE. I desire to present the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would inquire whether the Senator from Missouri desires to have the conference report reread or whether the particular omitted item can be pointed out to the Secretary and that be read?

Mr. STONE. I would be perfectly satisfied if I could have consent to have the complete report printed in the RECORD.

Mr. GALLINGER. Does the Senator from Missouri ask that the conference report be considered to-day?

Mr. STONE. I shall ask to have it considered now.

Mr. GALLINGER. As the report was read it occurred to me that it contained a great deal of new matter that had not heretofore been considered by either House. I may be mistaken about that, but, if that be so, I think we ought to have the privilege of looking at the report.

Mr. STONE. I do not think there is very much new matter in the report. There are very slight increases in the appropriation.

Mr. GALLINGER. Of course, the Senator from Missouri is aware of the fact that under the rule of the Senate there ought to be no new matter in a conference report.

Mr. STONE. Does the Senator mean new matter in the appropriation bill?

Mr. GALLINGER. I refer to any new matter that has not been considered heretofore by either of the two Houses of Congress.

Mr. STONE. I had supposed that if the Senate desired to increase an appropriation or to decrease an appropriation it could do so, and I had supposed that even if other matters, legislative in their character, had been agreed to in the Senate and referred to the committee of conference, that committee would have jurisdiction to take up those amendments and to dispose of them even by way of amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I fear the Senator from Missouri misunderstood me. What I meant to suggest was that matter not heretofore considered and incorporated in the House bill or put into the bill as an amendment in the Senate could not properly, under our rules, be incorporated in a conference report, and I stated that I feared that there was a good deal of such matter in the Senator's conference report.

Mr. STONE. Does the suggestion of the Senator from New Hampshire go to the point of supposing that the conference committee has inserted in their report entirely new matter in no wise connected with the bill as it was sent to them?

Mr. GALLINGER. I should consider that it was altogether irregular and beyond the power of the conference committee to do that.

Mr. STONE. The conference committee has done nothing of that kind, I will say to the Senator. No new matter not considered either in the House or in the Senate has been introduced. There have been some little changes in clauses that were referred to the conference committee; that is to say, the House would recede or the Senate would recede with an amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER. That undoubtedly is entirely proper if the amendment was not entirely original matter.

Mr. STONE. I think I feel warranted in assuring the Senator that there has been introduced no new matter not entirely appropriate.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am not going to be insistent or technical about the matter; but as the report was being read I caught a list of the salaries or appropriations for some purpose that occurred to me had not heretofore been considered. Am I correct as to that?

Mr. STONE. I do not know to just what the Senator refers. There is nothing of that kind, so far as I know.

Mr. GALLINGER. I appreciate the importance of having action on this bill, and, upon the statement made by the Senator from Missouri that I am laboring under a misapprehension in that regard, I will not object to the present consideration of the conference report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I do not wish to delay the passage of the bill. I wish to make a correction of an error that I committed when the bill was last under consideration in the Senate, when I characterized the first item of appropriation in the bill as covering a deficiency. In this I was mistaken. The deficit, it seems from the report, occurred in that item the year before. The report and the justification which were handed to the committee this year to accompany the bill in their consideration of that measure called attention, in a small way, to another deficit which exists in the appropriation of \$300,000, amounting to one-third thereof. So far as I can ascertain from reading the report, there is no mention made of the matter; and I wish to call attention to the irregularity, to say the least, of the Senate providing for deficits in current appropriations without having full information concerning such deficiencies and the assumption of legislative authority by the executive department in appropriating money from the public funds without authority from the legislative branch of the Government to do so. It may be necessary, and at times it may be the wise thing, perhaps, for the department to act in this way, but it should not do so without giving Congress full and detailed justification concerning the matter.

The item to which I refer will be found upon page 33 of the report of a hearing held on December 2, 1912, before a subcommittee of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives, and has to do with the present appropriation providing for purchase and transportation of Indian supplies. Matters are urgent. The necessity for these appropriations is actually existent. I am not trying to interfere with the passage of the bill, but I do want to call attention to what seems to me to be a sort of carelessness which has grown up upon the part of certain departments of the executive branch of the Government, in that they do not do full justice or courtesy to the legislative branch in the way of giving the legislative branch full information concerning the necessity for the appropriation

of public funds. I consider such information to be a matter of vital importance and absolutely necessary. I say this in no spirit of criticism of any Member of the Senate or House or of the Indian Committee; yet it seems almost to have grown into a custom, for I find traces of it in several different appropriations.

I make this statement to correct an error which I made the last time we discussed the bill, and to call the attention of this body to the necessity of demanding full justification for all appropriations, more particularly of expenditures which have been made without authority. Appropriations covering deficits should specifically state that they are made for that purpose.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, has the Senate entered upon the consideration of the conference report?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair so understands. There was no objection.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President, I shall not make any objection to the consideration of the conference report. I understand that a portion of it has been read. I should like to ask for information as to two items, one Senate amendment 28 and the other Senate amendment 29, on page 53 of the Senate print. I should like to know, for my own information, just what was done in regard to those items, and what sums they now contain.

Mr. STONE. As to those items, amendments 28 and 29, the Senate conferees receded.

Mr. FALL. And the action of the House still stands as it was? Mr. President, I am willing to take any responsibility that is necessary for my own—

Mr. STONE. If the Senator will allow me to interrupt him for a moment, the Senate conferees receded with an amendment.

Mr. FALL. The usual procedure, of course, would be to have this conference report printed. There will not be many more bills passed in this way, Mr. President.

Mr. STONE. Amendment No. 28 is as follows:

For support and education of 400 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Albuquerque, N. Mex., and for pay of superintendent, \$68,600; for general repairs and improvements, \$5,000; new buildings, \$15,000; in all, \$88,600.

Mr. FALL. And as to 29?

Mr. STONE. Amendment 29 is as follows:

For support and education of 300 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Santa Fe, N. Mex., and for pay of superintendent, \$51,900; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000; for girls' dormitory, \$18,000; in all, \$77,900.

Mr. FALL. Did the chairman leave out an item of \$1,600 for waterworks, or is it in the report? I ask because this is the only source of information I have.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I will withdraw the report, as I find another mistake in it. I will bring it up again to-morrow.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President, I believe I have the floor, and I wish to occupy it for just one moment. I have no desire to retard in any way immediate action upon this bill or its passage. I am a member of the committee, however, and one of the Senators who must pass upon this matter, and the chairman of the committee is the only source of information I have.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the chairman of the committee, if the Senator from New Mexico will yield for that purpose, whether this conference report can not be printed, so that Senators may have the advantage of knowing what it contains?

Mr. STONE. Yes; I will ask now to have the report printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understood the Senator to withdraw the report.

Mr. STONE. It ought to be printed in the Record.

Mr. SMOOT. Not if it is withdrawn.

Mr. STONE. I withdraw it, and it had better not be printed at all until it is corrected.

Mr. FALL. I think that by far the better course, Mr. President. Then we will know what is in the report.

Mr. ROBINSON. I suggest to the chairman of the committee that it may be printed for the use of the committee. In a matter of this importance Senators would like to have an opportunity to know what it contains, especially those of us who have devoted a good deal of study and consideration to the bill.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I can easily do that. I will now go to the committee room myself and go over the manuscripts and see that the report is correct. When that is done I will have it printed on the order of the committee.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, may I ask what has become of the Indian appropriation bill?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is in the hands of the chairman of the conferees on the part of the Senate. The conference report has been withdrawn.

Mr. GRONNA. With the request that it be printed in the Record?

Mr. OWEN. It will be printed by the order of the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will be compelled to rule that nothing can be printed when there is nothing before the Senate.

Mr. GRONNA. There was so much confusion that I was not sure what had been done.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri said he would have it printed when finally prepared.

LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING BUREAU.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 1240, to establish the legislative reference bureau of the Library of Congress.

Mr. GALLINGER. I desire to give a little more consideration to the bill for which present consideration is asked by the Senator from Oklahoma, and I shall be constrained to object this morning. I assure the Senator that in the near future I shall be quite willing to have it brought up and discussed. I do not believe in the bill, and I have some observations to make concerning it, but I would rather not make them this morning.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will remain on the calendar.

DECISIONS OF UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I desire to call up Senate resolution 103, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Colorado asks for the immediate consideration of a resolution which the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 103) reported by Mr. SHAFROTH on the 18th instant from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

Resolved, That Senate resolution adopted on the 20th day of February, 1885, providing for furnishing to Senators pamphlet printed copies of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States be, and the same is hereby, annulled.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I do not see that there is a report upon the resolution. It is quite important, and I should like to ask the Senator from Colorado if a report has been submitted?

Mr. SHAFROTH. No; not a written report. The committee considered the resolution, and ordered me to report it favorably, just as reports are usually made upon matters referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. SMOOT. Of course generally resolutions referred to that committee are those calling for the payment of money for some particular item that is needed immediately. This resolution proposes to change existing law, and I think there ought to be a written report upon it.

Mr. SHAFROTH. The committee has had this matter under consideration for some time, and Senators have discussed it for some time. It is not complicated. It is simply a question as to whether we shall keep in force an old resolution, passed in 1885, which provides that there shall be furnished to each Senator copies of the Supreme Court decisions, at a cost of 80 cents per printed page. The committee thought that was an outrageous price, and therefore that the resolution ought to be annulled.

Mr. SMOOT. I agree with the Senator that 80 cents per printed page is an outrageous price, but I should like to ask him if the price thus charged is not taken into consideration with the contract itself, and whether it is not virtually an advance upon the contract rather than a direct charge upon these few additional copies?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I will say to the Senator that I was told by the clerk of the Supreme Court that the contract which the printers have with the Supreme Court provides for a charge of \$2.95 per printed page, and that this is an additional charge. It seemed to me that that price was very high, but we had no jurisdiction over that subject, it being contained in a general appropriation bill.

Mr. SMOOT. So that I may be understood by the Senator, he having looked into this question later than I, I will state my understanding is that in order that these copies shall be delivered to Senators and Members of the House of Representatives ahead of the regular printing provided by law, the additional price, which is an exceedingly high price, is paid for them, but that it is taken into consideration with the general price that would have been charged if they had all been printed at one time. Has the Senator looked up that question?

Mr. SHAFROTH. No; but the price for the copies is so outrageous that it seems to me it can not be taken into consideration as a part of the general price for publishing all of the Supreme Court decisions.

I want to say to the Senator that I do not believe one Senator out of fifty reads these decisions. I have asked a number of Senators, and I have not found one who has said that he has read the decisions, or any considerable number of them. In fact, I have failed to find a Senator who said he had read a decision.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator that I have read a decision.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I admit there may be a few; but the Senator will concede that when any important decision is rendered by the Supreme Court, somebody rises in the Senate or in the House and asks that it be made a public document. What is the necessity of having copies of the pamphlet edition distributed to each Senator when there is no general use of them? It may be that a few Senators do read them.

The thing that called our attention to this matter was a bill which was rendered, and which I hold in my hand now, providing for payment for these decisions from February 6, 1913, to April 30, 1913. It amounts to \$468.80, at the rate of 80 cents a page. I want to say to the Senator that the West Publishing Co. prints in pamphlet form every one of the decisions of the Supreme Court; and we could subscribe for each Senator for that entire edition, which they issue in pamphlet form, at a less annual cost than the amount of this one bill for three months. We can get them for \$5 a year. They are sent in pamphlet form soon after the decisions are rendered, and after the pamphlet forms are delivered they are bound, and there is sent to each for nothing a permanent bound edition. For this same amount of money a volume of the temporary pamphlets and the bound volume for an entire year can be furnished to each one of the Senators.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a question?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Certainly.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Why could not these pamphlet copies be printed at the Government Printing Office at cost?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I will tell the Senator why. It is understood that the Justices of the Supreme Court desire that the decisions shall be printed by some person in whom they have entire confidence, so that there shall be no "leak" as to the decisions.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Could not that be arranged at the Government Printing Office?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I do not know. At any rate, that is their reason. In order to make any change it would be necessary to go and make some kind of negotiations. At any rate, they do not seem to want the Government Printing Office to publish the decisions.

It seems to me that if we want to have copies of the decisions furnished to the Members of the Senate, the best thing to do is to subscribe for a copy of the decisions for each Member of the Senate, to be furnished by the West Publishing Co. Then you will get every decision in pamphlet form soon after it is rendered, and you will also get a bound volume containing the decisions for the entire year, for the \$5 which will have to be paid to the West Publishing Co.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. President—

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I desire to ask the Senator if it is not a fact that the Senators who take pleasure in reading the decisions of the Supreme Court do not keep the pamphlets in such a condition that they can refer to them when they want them, and in the final analysis they go to the Supreme Court or to the Library in order to get a decision to read?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I do not believe there are half a dozen Senators who have copies of these temporary decisions in such form that they can turn to a decision, where there are some 20 or 30 pamphlets together. I have asked a number of Senators what they do with their copies of the decisions, and they have said: "I let them accumulate until I get quite a bunch and then I send them to John Jones, an attorney in my town." I have asked a number of Senators whether they have read the decisions, and I have failed yet to find one who had read the decisions.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. The Senator forgets that this Senator told the Senator from Colorado the other day that he did read them as they came out, and that he considered the publication of them in this form to be very valuable.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I do not remember it, if that is the case; but I am satisfied that no considerable number of Senators read the decisions, and it seems to me that the price is entirely too high.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. May I interrupt the Senator? The Senator will remember, when this matter was up some days ago,

the price was spoken of, and it was suggested to the Senator from Colorado whether it would not be possible to make some different arrangement. Has the Senator attempted to do anything of that sort so as to keep the price within what he thinks is a reasonable price?

Mr. SHAFROTH. No, I have not; and I will state the reason why I have not done so. It is possible that the members of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate ought to have these pamphlet copies. It seems to me if they do, that for the 18 members of that committee it would be a great deal cheaper to send to the West Publishing Co. for these temporary sets and also have the permanent sets remain in the office. I thought that would be a more economical way of doing it, and if the Senator will prepare a resolution of that kind, I am quite sure that the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate will agree to it. But under the conditions that are here, charging 80 cents a printed page, when we have no proposition to furnish them at any less, it seems to me that the only way is to annul the resolution of 1885, and if the printer wants to make a different contract let him come to us.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I am very sorry to see the Senator from Colorado assume the attitude he takes in reference to this matter. I think he is laboring under a misapprehension.

The decisions of the Supreme Court are printed in pamphlet form, and we generally have them sent to us within three or four days or a week after they have been announced. We could not possibly get them through any legal periodical published at distant points in that time.

I wish to say to the Senator from Colorado that for years and years I have been a constant reader of those decisions, and it is about the only part of the law that I have had a chance to keep track of. If Senators would read the decisions of the Supreme Court from day to day as they are issued, they would find what a variety of cases the court passes upon and how much valuable instruction and advice we may get from all those cases. The only objection I have to them is that they are not provided with a syllabus, and you have oftentimes to read a good part of a decision before you get into the meat of the subject and ascertain the questions involved.

Now, we are sitting here as legislators, working from day to day with many important legal questions constantly addressed to us. I can not conceive of any equipment that we need more than the decisions of our highest court. Senators must remember that the Supreme Court of the United States in passing upon great public questions is different from any other court in the land, and its decisions are more than those of any other court. They not only have to pass upon technical legal questions, but oftentimes great cases like the Minnesota case, that has lately been passed upon, and there are many other cases which involve great fundamental questions that concern the welfare of the country.

Take the Minnesota case. The direct question involved there was whether the States have any power at all left to them to regulate commerce within a State.

A short time ago we had important decisions on the water-power question in reference to the waters of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. We have another decision relating to the dredging of some oyster beds in Long Island Sound, and constantly in the decisions of the Supreme Court new questions arise and are disposed of. Of all the public documents printed by the Senate, that I have occasion to examine, there is no Senate document from which I get as much benefit and as much valuable advice and instruction.

When the Senator says there are very few who read these decisions I am loath to believe it. I think there are a great many Senators in this body who even if they are not lawyers are glad to read those decisions.

It may be that the cost of printing the decisions is too high. As to that question, I have nothing to say, but I have this to say: If the price is too high, make it reasonable, but, for God's sake, do not deprive the Senate of the United States of the benefit of those decisions. We need them more than we need anything else in the shape of literature in this body.

Therefore, Mr. President, I move that the resolution be re-committed to the committee with instructions to amend it so as to provide for reasonable compensation for printing the decisions. I agree with the Senator from Colorado that the price is too high, and if it is too high we ought to make it moderate and proper, but we should never totally rescind the resolution and deprive the Senate of the value of those decisions. I think if Senators will reflect on this matter they will see that it is of more importance and more far-reaching than any of us are aware of. It is not a Mrs. Winslow's soothing sirup

almanac affair. It is a matter that concerns the fundamental principles of the Government. If there is any class of men who need to be fully informed by the current decisions of the Supreme Court it is we who are legislating for the entire body of the American people.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I wish to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I should like to ask the parliamentary situation of the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Colorado has asked unanimous consent for its present consideration.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I shall object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

INVESTIGATION OF ATTEMPTS TO INFLUENCE LEGISLATION.

Mr. OVERMAN. The time fixed for the "lobbying" committee to investigate the "lobby" to make its report was on the 28th, which will be next Saturday. Since that time was fixed the Senate has added new labors to the committee and extended its investigations. I am therefore compelled to ask that the Senate extend the time of the committee in which to make its report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Carolina, from the Committee on the Judiciary, asks consent for an extension of the time of the committee to make its report on the alleged lobby investigation.

Mr. GALLINGER. What extension does the Senator ask?

Mr. OVERMAN. I thought we would get through by the 28th when I asked that that date be fixed. I want to make it indefinite now. We will report just as soon as we can.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the request of the Senator from North Carolina? The Chair hears none. The motion prevails, and the time is extended.

The motion as agreed to was reduced to the form of a resolution (S. Res. 123), as follows:

Resolved, That the time when the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to report to the Senate under the terms of Senate resolution 92, agreed to on May 29, 1913, be extended.

RAILROADS IN ALASKA.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate take up for consideration the bill (S. 48) to authorize the President of the United States to locate, construct, and operate railroads in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oregon asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which he has indicated.

Mr. SMOOT. I am quite sure that the bill can not be passed to-day. I do not like to object, but I shall have to object to its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I ask unanimous consent that a definite time be set for the consideration of the bill by the Senate—one week from to-day. I will say in this connection, Mr. President, that if the Senate will consent to take up the bill providing for the building of railroads in Alaska, whenever the tariff bill comes up, or if the proposed currency measure comes up for consideration, so far as I am concerned I will consent to the laying aside of Senate bill 48.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Inasmuch as the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives have decided officially to take up no general legislation at this session of Congress, I do not see that any great object could be gained by taking it up here. I shall therefore withhold my consent for any arrangement of that kind.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Then I move that the bill be taken up for consideration, notwithstanding the objection, and upon that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oregon, notwithstanding the objection, moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill No. 48.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I ask for the yeas and nays, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the request for the yeas and nays seconded by one-fifth of those present? [Putting the question.] The Chair rules that the request is not seconded by one-fifth of the Senators present.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I ask for a division.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. BACON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 1 hour and 5 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RAILWAY COMPANIES AND EMPLOYEES.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2517) providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees, and in that connection I wish to make a statement.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. GALLINGER. I suggest to the Senator that I should very much like him to make his statement. I assume this is an enlargement of the so-called Erdman Act. Am I correct?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Yes.

Mr. President, the Senate is entirely familiar with the Erdman Act.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I yield.

Mr. SMOOT. I notice from the bound calendar of bills on the desks of Senators that there is no print of the bill. Does the Senator know whether or not the bill has been printed?

Mr. NEWLANDS. The bill is here and will be put on the desks of Senators.

Mr. SMOOT. Was a report made on the bill?

Mr. NEWLANDS. There has been no report except a verbal report which appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 23, accompanied by a signed statement of 13 members of the Interstate Commerce Committee authorizing a favorable report of the bill.

Mr. OVERMAN. I notice the Senator from Nevada states that this is an extension of the Erdman Act.

Mr. NEWLANDS. It is an extension or an enlargement of the Erdman Act.

Mr. OVERMAN. The Erdman Act has been administered without having a \$7,500 officer and a \$5,000 officer. Why can we not extend it without having these great offices created with these large salaries?

Mr. NEWLANDS. If the Senator from North Carolina will listen to me for a few moments, I will make a brief statement which, I think, will be satisfactory to him.

Mr. SMOOT. I understand that unanimous consent for the consideration of this bill has not yet been granted, pending the statement of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS]?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill has not yet been granted.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, the Senate is familiar with the Erdman Act and the various proceedings under it with a view to adjusting the differences between railroads and their employees, and the very conspicuous part that Justice Knapp, of the Commerce Court, and Mr. Neill, the Commissioner of Labor, have taken in all these matters of mediation. Their action in this important work of mediation and conciliation has absolutely won the confidence of both the employees and the employers. That act, however, has been found to be unsatisfactory by both parties, and for a long period of time an enlargement and extension of the act has been under consideration by the various brotherhoods connected with the railways, by a committee of railway presidents, consisting of five or six of the presidents of the greatest railway systems of the country, by conspicuous members of the Civic Federation, by Justice Knapp, and by Mr. Neill. The result of their deliberations has been a bill—Senate bill 2517—which I have introduced, and which has received the indorsement of all the railway brotherhoods in the country. The gentlemen forming this committee appeared—

Mr. KERN. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Yes.

Mr. KERN. How long has it been since the final draft of this bill was prepared?

Mr. NEWLANDS. The final draft has been prepared within the last 3 or 4 weeks and was presented to the Interstate Commerce Committee about 10 days ago. It was introduced on June 13, 1913, and was published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. KERN. Do I understand the Senator from Nevada to say that within that time the labor unions of the country have had an opportunity to examine the bill and to give it their approval?

Mr. NEWLANDS. As I understand, the approving action of the railroad brotherhoods was secured before the bill was introduced. The fact is, the bill has been drawn by the committee composed, as I have stated, of the heads of various brotherhoods, five or six of the railway presidents of the most prominent railway systems in the country, whose operations involve the employment, I believe, of 90,000 employees, the com-

mittee consisting also of a delegation from the Civic Federation and of Justice Knapp and Mr. Neill, former Commissioner of Labor. This bill embodies their unanimous report, which, as I understand, prior to its being offered as a bill, had the approval of the various railroad brotherhoods.

Mr. KERN. Does the Senator from Nevada intend to ask unanimous consent for the passage of this bill this afternoon?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I do.

Mr. KERN. Without giving to Senators the opportunity to study the bill? It is a very important measure.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I will state, with reference to that, that that is my purpose, and I want to state the condition of urgency which requires such action. We all know—

Mr. KERN. If the Senator will excuse me, as I understand, there is not even a written report accompanying the bill, setting forth either its merits or its demerits.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator from Nevada a moment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I do.

Mr. CUMMINS. There are but two changes of any importance in the Erdman Act proposed by the bill introduced by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS]. The first is enlarging the board of arbitration. The Erdman Act provides for a board of arbitration of three members. That has been found to be impracticably small. Neither the men nor the railroad companies are willing to submit great controversies to a board of arbitration consisting of three men.

Second, the appointment by the President of a distinct official known as a "mediator" instead of employing men already in the service of the Government.

There are other changes, but they are of no consequence whatever. Those are the two provisions intended by this bill to be added to the Erdman Act.

I may say, in supplement to what has already been stated, that this subject has been up for a long time and has been under consideration by those who are immediately concerned in it, namely, the railroads and their employees. The bill has been drawn through the joint efforts of the committees of the interested parties, aided by the present board of mediation, namely, the Chief Justice of the Commerce Court and the former Commissioner of Labor, Dr. Neill.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, will the chairman of the committee yield to me?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Gladly.

Mr. ROBINSON. In connection with the statement which the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] has made, I call attention to the fact that there is another rather important change in the law proposed by this bill. In addition to enlarging the board of arbitration and creating the two salaried officers referred to, this bill provides that when an award has been made, and a difference arises between the parties as to the construction of the award, the question may be sent back to the board of arbitration to obtain the opinion or construction of the board as to its meaning. That has been considered to be a very important provision in that in the last case of great importance in which the Erdman Act was invoked an award was made, and the two parties to the award, the labor organization and the railroad companies, construed it very differently, and the award has not gone into effect for that reason. One party to the award, the railroad companies, has refused to consent, there being no authority of law for the matter to be referred back to the arbitrators.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I wish to state that there was a full hearing upon this subject by the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, and that members of the Judiciary Committee of the other House, to which committee a similar bill introduced by Mr. CLAYTON, of the House, had been referred, attended those hearings. At those hearings the chiefs of the various railroad brotherhoods, prominent railway presidents, Judge Knapp, and Mr. Neill were fully heard. They all urged the passage of this bill without amendment.

The Secretary of Labor was present at that hearing, and, whilst in sympathy with the bill, he objected to that provision which made the board of mediation absolutely independent of the Department of Labor. The representatives of the brotherhoods of the railroads insisted that that was an essential feature; that they desired the board of arbitration appointed by the President to be as independent of any department as is the Interstate Commerce Commission itself, and that, if it were subject to the direction and control of the head of a department, its usefulness would be seriously impaired.

Later on a meeting was held of the Judiciary Committee of the House; Secretary Wilson was further heard, and certain amendments were there presented by him to this bill, not materially altering its character but simply retaining the Chief of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics as a member of the board of mediation, thus maintaining its connection with the Labor Department. That was the most important amendment that he had to offer.

Mr. OVERMAN. That is as it has been.

Mr. NEWLANDS. That is as it has been; and that is where the various federations objected to its being.

Mr. OVERMAN. They want the board of mediation separated entirely from any department of the Government?

Mr. NEWLANDS. They want it to be independent.

Mr. OVERMAN. And the Government to have no control over these officers.

Mr. NEWLANDS. The President appoints them, and can remove them, of course, but the bureau itself is an independent bureau.

Mr. OVERMAN. Is not the purpose of the bill to give somebody a \$7,500 office?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I do not think so, Mr. President. My belief is that they are absolutely sincere in the conviction—

Mr. OVERMAN. The man who is to be appointed—

Mr. NEWLANDS. One moment, if the Senator will hear me through. I believe they are sincere in the conviction that the operations of this board of mediation should be absolutely separated from any political department, just as the Interstate Commerce Commission itself is an independent commission not connected with any department. The Senator will realize that if the Interstate Commerce Commission were connected with the Department of Commerce, and its members subject to the direction, possibly, of a political department, its usefulness would be greatly impaired.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield to me for a moment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Yes.

Mr. CUMMINS. I believe that there is great urgency for the passage of this bill. I hope that in determining whether we will take the bill under consideration we will not float into a debate upon possible amendments to it. What the Senator from Nevada is now saying relates to an amendment that has been suggested outside, but is not in the bill as reported by the committee. If we once get into a debate concerning amendments that may be offered, I fear we will never reach a consideration of the bill itself. Let us postpone them until the bill is taken up for consideration.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I will read a telegram which I have received from Mr. Seth Low, the head of the Civic Federation, regarding this matter. The telegram reads:

NEW YORK, June 26, 1913.

Hon. FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS, Washington, D. C.:

Judge CLAYTON informs me that House caucus unanimously authorized action upon our bill as amended by his committee. In accordance with my understanding with Judge CLAYTON I am telegraphing to ask you to pass Senate bill, as reported by you, without change. If I can bring about perfect accord on House bill, it can be substituted for yours. If not, the two bills will go to conference and the two Houses can choose between them. Please acknowledge in care of National Civic Federation, New York.

SETH LOW.

I wish to say that Mr. Low and certain others appeared before the House committee and agreed to the amendments suggested by Secretary Wilson; but they have not as yet been acted upon by the brotherhoods, and he is engaged now in communicating with them for the purpose of ascertaining their views.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President—

Mr. NEWLANDS. If the Senator will permit me to make my statement without interruption, I think he will be much better satisfied.

Mr. OVERMAN. It is in regard to his statement that I desire to interrupt the Senator. I want to say that I understand the House of Representatives in its caucus has indorsed the bill, with the provision for the appointment of the two officers stricken out. Will not the passage of the measure be hastened if the Senator will let the bill come over here from the House? The House bill is practically the same as that reported by the Senate committee, with the exception of the provision with regard to the two officers; and would it not be better for the House to act first and then let the Senate pass the House bill than to have each body pass a bill and have them cross?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I do not think so, Mr. President. The Senate is now in session, and if it passes this bill as it has been recommended by the federations, it will go to the House.

If the House adheres to the amendments suggested by the Judiciary Committee, those amendments will be put on, and then the bill will go to conference.

Now, I wish to state that it is of the highest importance that immediate action should be taken upon this question. We all know that there is the greatest dissatisfaction upon the part of the railway employees of the country on account of the high cost of living, and that for some period they have been agitating for an increase of their wages.

Negotiations have been going on between the railways and the brotherhoods with reference to an increase of wages, and a vote is now being taken by the railway brotherhoods as to whether or not they will strike. The announcement of that vote will be made about the 4th of July.

It seemed to the Interstate Commerce Committee of the highest importance that a contention which would tie up the commerce of the country should be avoided. It seemed to the Interstate Commerce Committee that the course of the railway employees, through their brotherhoods, and of the railway officials, and of Justice Knapp and Mr. Neill and of the Civic Federation, should be commended as in the line of industrial peace, and that whatever suggestions they made with reference to a composition of these difficulties should be approved by congressional action. Certainly nothing whatever that they suggested was in conflict with the public good. They simply desire an independent tribunal, free from any political influence, which will act as a medium of conciliation between the employers and the employees. We thought we ought to accept their suggestion with hospitality, and we unanimously reported their bill to the Senate.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, will the chairman of the committee yield to me for a short statement?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Certainly.

Mr. ROBINSON. Referring to the imminence of a possible strike, the hearings before the committee disclosed the fact that all the railroads east of Chicago, employing approximately 90,000 men, and the employees thereof are involved in a controversy concerning wages, and that committees representing the organizations of employees and the railroads have agreed to disagree; have reached the conclusion that under the circumstances they can not mediate or arbitrate under the Erdman Act; and they have reached a further agreement that they will arbitrate or mediate under this act if it be passed. The proposed bill represents a measure which we are assured by representatives of all of the leading organizations and the leading railroads concerned in this controversy will avert a strike that in all probability will occur unless the bill is passed. This strike will tie up the commerce of the entire eastern part of the United States.

Such are the representations made before the committee at a hearing, at which were represented many of the important railroad systems of the eastern part of the United States and all of the leading organizations of railroad employees. As stated by the chairman of the committee, unless some assurance is given that this bill will speedily pass, a strike probably will be ordered about the 4th of July.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I am not sure but that this matter has received attention in my absence. If not, I desire to call the attention of the chairman of the committee to some misprints.

On page 9, in line 12, there are two letters at the end of the word "arbitration" that should not be there I think.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Yes; that should be corrected.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, in the same connection, for the purpose of calling attention to some very bad proof reading at the Government Printing Office, I will suggest that the word "party," in line 8, page 1, should be "partly."

Mr. NEWLANDS. Yes; I see the place to which the Senator refers.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let that be corrected. Then, on page 2, the word "Provided" is improperly spelled, and the proof reader did not discover that.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. What line?

Mr. GALLINGER. Line 17. The letter "i" is left out. I presume there may be other typographical mistakes, which, of course, will not invalidate the bill; but I call attention to these simply for the purpose of suggesting to the Public Printer that he has at least one very incompetent proof reader.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I move that section 1, page 1, line 8, be amended—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair rules that typographical errors will be corrected without any motion being made.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I favor the bill, but I am opposed to paying this officer \$7,500 per annum when the work will not take all his time. Probably one day he will have nothing to do, and the next day he will be busy. His sole function will be the settlement of these difficulties. I do not see why we should pay an officer \$7,500 a year for performing such duties when he can transact other business. If I understand correctly, he will be called upon only to settle these troubles, and yet it is proposed to pay him just as much as a Senator is paid who works here day and night.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Does the Senator wish to amend the bill by inserting a smaller sum in lieu of \$7,500?

Mr. OVERMAN. I do. I move to amend—

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. OVERMAN. I yield.

Mr. POMERENE. If I may be permitted, I want to suggest that it appeared at the hearings that Mr. Commissioner Neill and Mr. Justice Knapp had had under their supervision during the time they acted as mediators about 60 different cases. Mr. Commissioner Neill's time for a large part of the last year was occupied with two of these controversies, as I remember the testimony.

The thought is that there should be mediation commissioners who should be absolutely independent of the Department of Labor, so that the public and the parties to the controversy might feel that the mediators would be where they could act entirely independently of any influence either for or against either of the parties to the controversy. I feel entirely in sympathy with that proposition.

Mr. OVERMAN. I agree with the Senator; but that does not affect my proposed amendment.

Mr. POMERENE. It does to this extent: This is work of such a character that only men of the highest order of ability and discretion can perform it. Whether the salary is a little too large or a little too small does not concern me one-half so much as to have this legislation in the form in which it was presented by the several parties and to which they agreed. It represents the consensus of opinion of the laboring organizations, the railway organizations, and the Civic Federation.

Mr. OVERMAN. May I ask the Senator whether, if Mr. Neill is appointed to this place, he proposes to continue his employment with Mr. Guggenheim?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Let me say, upon that question, that Mr. Neill announced at the hearing that he would not under any conditions accept this appointment, that the work had been so trying that he would not undertake it another time for double or even treble the salary. Upon the statements made by him and by Justice Knapp, and by all the members of these brotherhoods, with reference to the exacting character of these duties, I was impressed with the very grave character of the service required and the necessity of adequately compensating it.

Mr. OVERMAN. I said that only to illustrate my position.

Mr. ROBINSON. May I ask the Senator from North Carolina a question?

Mr. OVERMAN. Yes.

Mr. ROBINSON. What is the amendment which the Senator proposes? I have not heard it offered yet.

Mr. OVERMAN. I was about to offer it when I was interrupted.

Mr. ROBINSON. I should like to hear it.

Mr. OVERMAN. I wish to state the reason why I asked the question. I did not apply it especially to Mr. Neill, but only as an illustration.

Mr. Neill acted under the Erdman Act for \$10 a day when he had 60 cases, and ran the Bureau of Labor at the same time. Judge Knapp received a salary as judge of the Commerce Court, and he acted at the same time under the Erdman Act. I know, and Senators know, that this work is not going to take all the time of any man. Probably it might occupy him two or three times a year or half a dozen times or even sixty times a year, but he could carry on other business.

In answer to the Senator from Ohio, I will say that I think a salary of \$5,000 is sufficient, and any good man will take the appointment at that figure, because he can transact other business at the same time. I think it is paying too much in comparison with what other men are getting from the Government. Senators work all the time during the entire year and they get only \$7,500, and here it is proposed to pay a man \$7,500 who will not have to work half his time.

Mr. ROBINSON. Will the Senator yield to me for a brief statement?

Mr. OVERMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBINSON. The record discloses that after the Erdman Act was passed in 1898 it was not availed of until 1906.

During the less than seven years that have passed since that time there have been 60 cases, some of them of the very greatest importance.

Mr. OVERMAN. Sixty cases in seven years!

Mr. ROBINSON. But the Senator from North Carolina must bear in mind the fact that these cases have involved the very greatest of complications—

Mr. OVERMAN. Why, of course.

Mr. ROBINSON. And, in some instance at least, the work has required successive days and weeks and even months of negotiation.

Mr. OVERMAN. Yes.

Mr. ROBINSON. The labor is a very arduous one, in the very nature of things. There must be confidence reposed in the mediators on the part of both the employers and the employees, and it does seem to me that if an office is to be created at all, a salary of \$7,500 is a reasonable one.

If the Senator from North Carolina will pardon me for a further statement, I think it quite probable, or at least possible, that this provision will go out of the bill before it finally becomes a law. We are in this situation: The bill as presented here represents an agreement between committees from the railroads and from their employees. As can be easily understood by every one familiar with the conditions, there is always a degree of suspicion upon the part of both parties to such controversies that the other party is trying to secure the advantage. The necessity for passing this bill in its present form lies in the fact that it will be of no value whatever unless it is acceptable to both the railroads and their employees. It might be said that this amendment would not make it objectionable; but, singularly, it was disclosed during the hearings that a change in the number of arbitrators agreed on, the number being six, would make it absolutely objectionable.

Mr. OVERMAN. That would be a material change.

Mr. ROBINSON. Yes.

Mr. OVERMAN. This is only a matter of detail.

Mr. ROBINSON. But if the Senator will pardon me, in view of the fact that negotiations are now being conducted between the representatives of the Civic Federation, the railroads, and their employees, with a view to eliminating entirely this feature of the bill, if it can be done without in their judgment impairing the usefulness of the measure and thus not imposing any additional expense on the Government, it seems to me it is of the greatest importance that we should not spend much time here in considering whether the salary should be \$5,000 or \$7,500. The importance of these duties has increased every year, and will continue to increase in the future. I submit to this body that if, as a result of its deliberations, a tribunal can be created with a reasonable certainty of averting the now pending and threatened strike, the importance of the results that will be thus accomplished will minimize into insignificance the question of a salary of \$7,500 or of \$5,000, to say nothing of what it means for the future.

Mr. OVERMAN. I know it means a great deal, and I am in favor of the bill in its principles and everything about it, except that I do not want to pay a man \$7,500 a year to settle 60 cases in seven years. I think it is too much money; and, representing the taxpayers of the country, I move to amend by striking out "\$7,500" and inserting "\$5,000."

Mr. KERN. Mr. President, I hope the amendment offered by the Senator from North Carolina will not prevail. I think it would be far preferable to have a salary of \$10,000 rather than to reduce the proposed salary to \$5,000.

The responsibility resting upon the incumbent of the position is of the highest order. It is of the highest importance that the decisions of such a man should command instant respect on the part of both parties to the controversy. The duty is not confined merely to sitting at a judge's desk and hearing evidence now and then. It will be necessary to find a man who is familiar with the general situation, in the first place, and who, in addition to this, is of such mental training and ability that he will be able to comprehend the subject matter in controversy and to do justice between the parties, and who is of such high character and exalted reputation that his decision will command instant respect. He must take time to familiarize himself with the entire economic situation in the country.

This bill, as I understand it, calls for the services of a high-grade man. I hope the President will not be required to look out into the field for a high-grade man for whom a low-grade salary has been provided.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, as a member of the committee which considered the bill and reported it, I hope the amendment offered by the Senator from North Carolina will not prevail.

In addition to the well-founded arguments that have been already presented justifying this amount of salary, I think Sen-

ators should bear in mind the fact that the work of the commissioner of mediation and conciliation is almost emergency work. In addition to requiring a man who is beyond any suspicion whatever and is an absolutely impartial judge, the duties of the office almost necessarily require that he shall not be engaged in any other business. An emergency suddenly arises, and the commissioner, as one of the members of this tribunal, may have to depart suddenly, upon receipt of a telegram at midnight, for any part of this country, and he may have to remain for weeks upon the ground where the seat of the trouble is.

It seems to me that if it is the purpose of the bill to create a tribunal which will command the confidence of both employers and employees in the railroad service all over this great country, the duties of the office necessarily preventing the commissioner engaging, steadily at least, in any other kind of business, \$7,500 a year is little enough to pay for a man who must maintain some seclusion, some such judicial attitude as a judge maintains.

Mr. OVERMAN. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Certainly.

Mr. OVERMAN. Judge Knapp presided over the Commerce Court and tried all his cases, and he was able to go and attend to these matters, and he was willing to go for a compensation of \$10 a day.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, if I may interrupt the Senator—

Mr. OVERMAN. Are there any more duties than mere arbitration? Are there any more duties devolved upon him than those under the Erdman Act?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I will state what I think the situation would be. The testimony before the committee was that both Mr. Neill and Judge Knapp had been taken away for long periods of time from the duties which they ought to have been performing here, and in order to perform these duties they had abandoned their other duties and had to work nights and Sundays for weeks to get up with the duties of their offices here.

The testimony was also that in some of these arbitrations it had been two months before the award had been filed. It seems to me that to take a man from Washington to the Pacific coast and make him stay there two or three months, and in the meantime have his service demanded in another section of the country, perhaps as soon as he has returned, and to keep himself posted and equipped by the necessary study and familiarizing himself with all the phases of these difficulties, \$7,500 a year is not excessive in these times, in the way that first-class men should be paid, as compensation for this office.

If there is adequate necessity for the creation of this board at all, I think a reasonable salary should be paid, salary enough to warrant a man in leaving a respectable employment in the capital of the Nation, and salary enough to insure his adequate support from this office, and not make it necessary for him to seek other means of maintaining himself and his family.

I hope the amendment will not prevail.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, as a member of the committee, observing the zeal and almost the enthusiasm with which both sides of the great question of employer and employee spoke for this bill and the offices created under it, looking toward the mediation of questions that might arise between them, committing themselves as they did to this method of settling their difficulties, the thought occurred to me then, and it has impressed me more since, that where such stupendous issues are at stake, involving as they do the very commerce of the country, organized now on the part of labor with, of course, organization on the part of capital, if we may put it in that form, the cheapest possible investment, in my opinion, that the United States can make is to pay \$7,500 for that combination of brain and character which will not only invite but will retain the confidence of both parties and bring about from time to time a settlement of questions that would otherwise cost millions of dollars and hundreds of lives from an antagonism between two forces that the Government has used every means within its power in a legitimate way to reconcile.

To my mind it was a hopeful sign when the parties representing the two great elements of our industrial life on one common ground devised means which, in their judgment, will meet and obviate the terrible conditions that have existed heretofore. They recommended upon their own initiative a salary of \$7,500 for a man who they hope will sit as the great mediator between the contending forces. For us to get a man who is not worth that amount would be worse than to get none at all. It would be a disaster to both parties if we were to attempt to get a cheap man, a man who could not comprehend the equity involved in any case that might come before him. As has been suggested by the Senator who has just taken his seat, it will

necessitate that the man should familiarize himself with the conditions that exist.

Mr. OVERMAN. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Certainly.

Mr. OVERMAN. We have had two good men heretofore, have we not?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. As has been suggested, their duties were divided.

Mr. OVERMAN. They were paid \$10 a day when doing the work.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I understand that, Mr. President, but that does not enter into this question. It is a distinct function that is now proposed to be created for one of the most delicate positions that a man can possibly be placed in. If these parties should be so unfortunate as to get a man who by mental and moral capacity is unfit to discharge the duties the office would naturally impose upon him, he would be a dear man at any expenditure, and if we get one who will adequately fill the place he would be a cheap man even at a fabulous salary.

In view of that fact and in view of the delicate relations, distinct from almost any other that we could possibly form here, I, for one, as a member of the committee, shall vote for the salaries as they are now set forth in the bill.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I do not quite understand the question just put to the Senator from South Carolina by the Senator from North Carolina. One of the mediators under the act as it is now is the former chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, now justice of the Commerce Court. Does the Senator from North Carolina understand that he received but \$10 per day?

Mr. OVERMAN. I understood that while he was receiving \$7,500, I believe it is, or \$6,500, as judge of the Commerce Court, he was appointed to act under the Erdman Act as a mediator, and when he was on that business he was allowed \$10 a day while he was serving the country as a judge, and as a judge he received a salary of \$7,500.

Mr. CUMMINS. But he received his salary as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission throughout the year, and he received whatever was received under the Erdman Act in addition.

Mr. OVERMAN. Ten dollars a day.

Mr. CUMMINS. So the Senator's conclusion that a fit man could be secured for \$10 a day—

Mr. OVERMAN. Not at all.

Mr. CUMMINS. Is hardly warranted by the facts.

Mr. OVERMAN. No; I said that these gentlemen—Judge Knapp and Mr. Neill—received their salaries and did this extra work for \$10 a day. You may get an inferior man for \$100,000 a year and you may get a good man for \$5,000 a year. The point I was making is that a man undertaking this work would not be compelled to devote all his time to this particular work, because probably one of these strikes would not occur in three months or six months or a year, and in case no strikes should occur in the year he would get \$7,500 for doing nothing.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I understand now what the Senator from North Carolina meant. Personally I am very much in favor of the appointment of a distinct mediator who fills that office and no other, and I have confidence enough in the President of the United States to believe that he will select a man who will perform not only with great fidelity but with high competency the very difficult duties of this place.

Hitherto the Erdman Act has been an experiment. It was an experiment when the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor were designated as mediators. It has happened that those two men, who were originally selected for other duties, have rendered an invaluable service to the people of this country in mediating between the employer on the one hand and the employees upon the other.

Personally I believe the work which those men have done for the people of the United States is more valuable in conserving peace as well as property than the work of any other men in the same time under our institutions. Now, those men are passing out, and it will become necessary, if the bill is passed in its present form, for the President to select another man and an assistant as well, because the bill provides for an assistant at \$5,000 a year, who will endeavor to carry on the very honorable as well as valuable service which those men have rendered.

I think the selection of that man will call on the part of the President of the United States for a keener insight into human nature than he has ever been compelled to exercise in the work that he has hitherto done. He must select, first, a man who has the respect of the railways of the country and who has the respect of the railway men of the country—a man in whom both sides in this mighty controversy that is going on continually

have confidence, because without complete respect and without absolute confidence their service will be of no consequence whatever. I do not believe that you can find such a man who would be willing to leave whatever employment he may now have and enter this service, with all its vexations, with all its hardships, with all its opportunities to be misunderstood, for \$5,000. I think it would be disparaging the man, to begin with, to ask him to render this service for \$5,000 per year.

Mr. OVERMAN. I agree that we ought to have a first-class man—such a man as the Senator describes. I hope the President will get him. But I see that the bill makes the term seven years. It is a fixed term for seven years. Suppose you get one who was not that kind of a man. You have him for seven years. What are you going to do about it?

Mr. CUMMINS. He is removable.

Mr. OVERMAN. The President might remove him for misconduct; but suppose he is guilty of no misconduct, yet he is not the kind of a man to conform to the Senator's idea.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, that is one of the hazards which we all must incur in a Government like ours. That is true of every judicial appointment as well. The appointing power may make a mistake.

Mr. OVERMAN. But the idea I want to bring out is why the term is made seven years instead of four, the ordinary term.

Mr. CUMMINS. I am not responsible for that, Mr. President, and I would have no great objection on my part to a shorter term of office. However, my fear of a mistake is not so great as to induce me to change the term, although I would not oppose it.

But I do want the Senate to reflect seriously before it undertakes to secure a man who will be worthy of the confidence that I have attempted to describe for a salary of \$5,000. We will not be apt to secure him.

I agree with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN] that the salary ought to be \$10,000 per year, rather than \$7,500 per year. If the President is able, as I hope he will be able, to select the right man for the place, he will earn for the people of this country his salary a hundred times over every year. I have no doubt that the mediation which has been carried forward by Judge Knapp and by Dr. Neill, followed by the arbitrations which sometimes ensue, have saved to the people of this country millions and millions of dollars.

Our difficulty, as stated by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON], is that we are confronting one, if not two, of the most momentous strikes the country has ever seen. We can not secure arbitration between the railway companies and the men, because at least the railway companies are not willing to submit their cause to a board of three men. Both sides have agreed that if not the board of mediation but the board of arbitrators can be increased to six or nine men, then they will submit the questions in controversy to the board and abide by the award, whatever it may be. That fact constitutes the urgency of this measure.

But after all, the arbitration which may follow is not more important than the mediation which precedes the arbitration and very often settles the controversy. Let us therefore give the President the range at least in selecting a man that this fairly adequate salary will give him. Let us not confine him in the selection to men who are willing to labor for the public for \$5,000 per year. I feel confident that if we enlarge the field in which he may make his selection we will be abundantly compensated for it in the outcome of our work.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I am in favor of this bill as it is written, and though in some respects I would prefer to see a change I will not vote to change a single word in it, and for the reason I shall state.

It appeared before the committee that the railway companies, through their presidents and representatives, and the railway men's organizations, through their chiefs, said that this bill represented months of work; that while there were slight differences of opinion they all agreed to accept it as a solution of the problem. A number of the witnesses, when interrogated before the committee, said, in substance, that if the bill was passed as it was written they did not believe there would be a single railroad or a single organization that would refuse to accept the plan of settlement here adopted.

It stands to reason that when they come before the Congress asking that this plan be incorporated into a statute no one of these parties would be in a position where he could honorably say, "I will not accept the plan of mediation or of arbitration which is therein contained."

My friend from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN] raises the suggestion that if we get an undesirable man we can remove him only for cause. That, perhaps, is true, but if he becomes so objectionable that these parties will not use him the remedy

lies with Congress to repeal the law or to refuse to vote the necessary funds with which to carry on the work of the department.

For this reason and because of the imminency of the situation that is before us, I hope there will not be a single objection raised to any provision in the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN].

The amendment was rejected.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. NEWLANDS. With reference to the bill just passed, I should like to state that it is important that it should go to the House to-morrow morning.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I desire to suggest that the Secretary correct an error in spelling in the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary has been directed to correct errors in spelling and other clerical errors.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I desire to call the Secretary's attention to an error that has not yet been noticed. The word "absence," on page 14, line 5, is misspelled and ought to be corrected.

Mr. GALLINGER. There is also a semicolon after the word "years," in line 17, page 13, which ought to come out.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The corrections will be made.

ASSIGNMENT OF DISTRICT JUDGES.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President, a few days since the Senate by unanimous consent considered and passed Senate bill 2254, which provides for the relief of certain Federal courts throughout the country. The senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] immediately after the passage of the bill gave notice of a motion to reconsider. At his suggestion I shall consent to the insertion of the words "as to the trial of causes" after the word "powers," in the second line of the second page. The notice to reconsider the votes by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed having been entered, I make that motion.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill.

Mr. O'GORMAN. I offer the amendment to insert the words "as to the trial of causes" after the word "powers," in line 2, page 2.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 2, line 2, after the word "powers," it is proposed to insert "as to the trial of causes."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN].

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I inquire of the Senator from New York what will be the effect of that amendment?

Mr. O'GORMAN. It proposes to confine the work of the judge who may be assigned from one district to another solely to the trial of causes. That is all we require. The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] had some objection to judges from other districts coming in and granting ex parte injunctions and appointing receivers. The only relief which is actually sought is the aid of judges from other districts to dispatch and dispose of pending litigation.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Would the amendment prevent the judge temporarily assigned to the district from passing upon a demurrer, for example?

Mr. O'GORMAN. Not if it should arise in the trial of a cause. Such judge is vested with all the power possessed by a resident judge in the trial of a cause.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The Senator, as I understand, says that the amendment simply limits the power of the judge so designated to the trial.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Yes.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I would have some doubt about a judge having power under such a provision to dispose of any preliminary matter such as a demurrer.

Mr. CUMMINS. Such a judge certainly ought to have the power to make up the issue. He ought to have the power to hear a motion that may arise on the pleadings.

Mr. O'GORMAN. The issues are framed by the pleadings, and the only purpose of this legislation is to secure the aid of judges from other districts to go into districts where there may be an accumulation of business to aid in the trial of causes.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, I dislike to interfere with the passage of this bill, because I consider it a very important and a very necessary measure, but I think there is under the amendment proposed some danger of limiting the power of such a judge too much. We certainly do not want to provide by law that the judge can do nothing but try the case

when it may be quite necessary before the trial is entered upon to dispose of preliminary matters. It might, at any rate, raise some grave question as to the power of the judge.

Mr. O'GORMAN. The language, as I view it, is free from any doubt. We only need, particularly in the city of New York at this time, judges from other districts to try causes. The local judges can attend to the ordinary preliminary applications.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, has he considered the question whether a judge under such circumstances would have the power, after the trial term was over, to sign a bill of exceptions? That is a very important matter. Would a judge from another district, coming there under the provisions of the pending bill to try a case, have a right after the trial to sign a bill of exceptions?

Mr. O'GORMAN. The fact is that the amendment suggested was the only one insisted upon by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE], although in the last paragraph of the bill there is a provision that a judge so assigned shall possess all the powers ordinarily conferred upon a resident judge.

Mr. NELSON. Is the Senator clear that he would have a right to sign a bill of exceptions?

Mr. O'GORMAN. Under that provision, yes. Perhaps, if the Secretary will read the bill, the objection may be found to be groundless.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Before that is done let me make the further suggestion, in view of what the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] has suggested, as to whether or not the judge would have the power to pass upon a motion for a new trial. The Senator from New York understands how important it is that the judge who tries the case should pass upon the motion for a new trial, if one is made.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Yes.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Will we, by the language the Senator proposes to insert, so limit his power that he can not do that?

Mr. O'GORMAN. Whatever limitation is imposed upon the functions of the judge by the amendment suggested by the Senator from Arkansas is, in my judgment, absolutely neutralized by the last paragraph of the bill; and if Senators will allow the Secretary to read I think they will agree with me as to that. I ask that the Secretary read the bill, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That chapter 1, section 18, of the Judicial Code be amended by adding thereto the following:

"Whenever it shall be certified by any senior circuit judge of any circuit, or, in his absence, by the circuit justice of the circuit in which the district lies, that on account of the accumulation or urgency of business in any district court in said circuit it is impracticable to designate and appoint a sufficient number of district judges of other districts within the circuit to relieve such accumulation or urgency of business, the Chief Justice may, if in his judgment the public interests so require, designate and appoint the judge of any district court in another circuit to hold a district court, and to have and exercise within the district to which he is so assigned the same powers that are vested in the judge thereof: *Provided*, That such judge so designated and appointed shall have consented in writing to such designation and appointment: *And provided further*, That the senior circuit judge of the circuit within which such judge so designated and appointed resides shall certify, in writing, that the business of the district of such judge will not suffer thereby. Such appointment shall be filed in the clerk's office and entered on the minutes of the said district court, and a certified copy thereof, under the seal of the court, shall be transmitted by the clerk to the judge so designated and appointed. Each of the said district judges may, in the case of such appointment, hold separately, at the same time, a district court in such district, and discharge all of the judicial duties of the district judges therein."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The proposed amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. The proposed amendment of the Committee on the Judiciary is, on page 2, line 2, after the word "powers," to insert "as to the trial of causes," so as to read:

The Chief Justice may, if in his judgment the public interests so require, designate and appoint the judge of any district court in another circuit to hold a district court, and to have and exercise within the district to which he is so assigned the same powers as to the trial of causes that are vested in the judge thereof.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment of the committee.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President—

Mr. O'GORMAN. If there is any defect, it can be cured in conference.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I desire to ask the Senator from New York if there would be any damage done by delaying this matter until the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] can be present?

Mr. O'GORMAN. No.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I myself think if the amendment be adopted it will be a serious limitation upon the power of the judge who is sent to take the place of the local judge. The amendment would simply give him such power as the local

judge has in the trial of a cause and no power to rule upon possible amendments to the pleadings or on a motion to set aside the judgment or a motion for a new trial or any of the many interlocutory or subsequent motions which might arise. While I am not prepared to vote against the bill now, and should not do so, unless there is immediate necessity for its passage, I should prefer to have the Senator from Arkansas explain what he thinks the effect of the amendment will be.

Mr. O'GORMAN. I have no objection to the bill going over for the present.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

HOURLY MEETING TO-MORROW.

Mr. KERN. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn until to-morrow at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The motion was agreed to.

EXPORTATION OF ARMS.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that immediately after the morning business at the next session of the Senate I shall address the Senate on the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 43) to repeal the joint resolution of March 14, 1912, authorizing the President to prohibit the exportation of arms, and so forth. I give this notice subject to the consideration of the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill, not wishing to interfere with it.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, June 27, 1913, at 2 o'clock p. m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 26, 1913.

CONSUL.

Nathaniel B. Stewart, of Georgia, now consul at Durban, to be consul of the United States of America at Milan, Italy, vice Charles M. Caughy, resigned.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Oliver P. Newman, of the District of Columbia, to be a Commissioner of the District of Columbia for a term of three years, vice Cuno H. Rudolph.

F. L. Siddons, of the District of Columbia, to be a Commissioner of the District of Columbia for a term of three years, vice John A. Johnston.

COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

Frank P. Walsh, of Missouri.

John R. Commons, of Wisconsin.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, of New York.

Frederic A. Delano, of Illinois.

Harris Weinstock, of California.

S. Thurston Ballard, of Kentucky.

John B. Lennon, of Illinois.

James O'Connell, of Washington, D. C.

Austin B. Garretson, of Iowa.

MINISTERS.

Albert G. Schmedemann, of Wisconsin, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Norway, vice Laurits S. Swenson, resigned.

Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Peru, vice H. Clay Howard, resigned.

SECRETARY OF EMBASSY.

J. Butler Wright, of Wyoming, now secretary of the legation at Brussels, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States of America at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, vice George B. Rives.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

Fred Morris Dearing, of Missouri, now Assistant Chief of the Division of Latin-American Affairs, Department of State, to be secretary of the legation of the United States of America at Brussels, Belgium, vice J. Butler Wright, nominated to be secretary of the embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

Lawson E. Evans, of Mississippi, to be commissioner of immigration, San Juan, P. R., Department of Labor.

ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

Richard Lee Metcalfe, of Nebraska, for appointment as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, provided for by act of Congress approved June 28, 1902, entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans," vice Maurice H. Thatcher, resigned.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Sammers Burkhardt, of New Mexico, to be United States attorney for the district of New Mexico, vice Stephen B. Davis, jr., resigned.

PROMOTIONS IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Daniel Sparks Baughman to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to take effect from date of oath. (New office.)

James Burnett Laughlin to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to take effect from date of oath. (New office.)

Harry Michael Thometz to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to take effect from date of oath. (New office.)

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Brice B. Hudgins, of Harrison, Ark., to be register of the land office at Harrison, Ark., vice William N. Ivie, term expired.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Capt. Clifford J. Boush to be a rear admiral in the Navy from the 15th day of June, 1913.

Commander George F. Cooper to be a captain in the Navy from the 15th day of June, 1913.

Lieut. Commander Christopher C. Fewel to be a commander in the Navy from the 26th day of March, 1913.

Lieut. William V. Tomb to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 9th day of November, 1912.

Lieut. Charles R. Train to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 26th day of March, 1913.

Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 30th day of March, 1913.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Edward D. Washburn, jr., to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 23d day of March, 1913.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 6th day of June, 1913:

Edward J. Foy,
Francis W. Rockwell,
Arthur S. Carpenter, and
Edmund W. Strother.

The following-named assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons in the Navy from the 28th day of March, 1913:

James A. Bass, and
Griffith E. Thomas.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy from the 18th day of June, 1913:

George W. Calver, citizen of District of Columbia.
John S. Saurman, citizen of District of Columbia.
William W. Hargrave, citizen of Virginia.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 6th day of June, 1913:

Oscar Smith, jr.,
Haller Belt,
Edward H. Loftin,
John E. Iseman, jr.,
William C. Owen,
Francis Cogswell,
Schamyl Cochran,
Philip Seymour,
Charles M. Yates,
William H. Pashley,
Fred T. Berry,
Ernest F. Buck,
Selah M. La Bounty,
William H. Dague, jr.,
Paul J. Peyton,
Harry H. Forgas, and
Henry D. McGuire.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

Henry I. Goff to be postmaster at Hartford, Ala., in place of John B. Daughtry, removed.

ARKANSAS.

John E. Bradley to be postmaster at Warren, Ark., in place of Hiram F. Butler. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1913.

CALIFORNIA.

James T. Clayton to be postmaster at Elsinore, Cal., in place of James T. Clayton. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1913.

COLORADO.

Herbert D. Barnhart to be postmaster at Creede, Colo., in place of William C. Sloan. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1913.

Alexander Gray to be postmaster at Ordway, Colo., in place of Milton E. Bashor, resigned.

Judith Nichols to be postmaster at Ridgway, Colo. Office became presidential July 1, 1912.

CONNECTICUT.

Patrick C. Cavanaugh to be postmaster at Burnside, Conn., in place of L. H. Forbes. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1913.

Thomas J. Quish to be postmaster at South Manchester, Conn., in place of Walter B. Cheney, deceased.

DELAWARE.

Alfred Lee Cummins to be postmaster at Smyrna, Del., in place of Thomas Jefferson. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1912.

GEORGIA.

H. O. Crittenden to be postmaster at Shellman, Ga., in place of Sarah J. Anthony. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1913.

IDAHO.

Frank S. Harding to be postmaster at Weiser, Idaho, in place of Albert J. Hopkins. Incumbent's commission expired February 12, 1912.

H. E. King to be postmaster at Nampa, Idaho, in place of Claude H. Duval. Incumbent's commission expired June 25, 1913.

ILLINOIS.

H. E. Buckles to be postmaster at Le Roy, Ill., in place of Earl D. Riddle, resigned.

Robert L. Cantrell to be postmaster at West Frankfort, Ill., in place of William A. Kelly. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1912.

August Droll to be postmaster at Troy, Ill., in place of Thomas Millett, jr. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1913.

James T. Hinds to be postmaster at Newman, Ill., in place of Moses S. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired June 16, 1913.

Dewey T. Queen to be postmaster at Auburn, Ill., in place of William W. Lowry. Incumbent's commission expired June 9, 1913.

Samuel Shockey to be postmaster at Ramsey, Ill., in place of Fred M. Stoddard, resigned.

INDIANA.

Clarence E. Schaeffer to be postmaster at Howe, Ind., in place of James E. Zork. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1913.

Walter H. Smith to be postmaster at Versailles, Ind., in place of Joseph E. Gordon. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1913.

IOWA.

Frederick S. Anderson to be postmaster at Stanton, Iowa, in place of Andrew F. Newquist. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1913.

Fred C. Boeke to be postmaster at Hubbard, Iowa, in place of William M. Boyland. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1913.

Harry A. Cooke to be postmaster at Eagle Grove, Iowa, in place of John Buchanan. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1913.

Edward L. Hall to be postmaster at Chelsea, Iowa. Office became presidential October 1, 1912.

Michael J. Harty to be postmaster at Lone Tree, Iowa, in place of J. M. Lee, resigned.

D. E. Horton to be postmaster at Lime Spring, Iowa, in place of Samuel H. Hall. Incumbent's commission expired May 11, 1913.

J. J. McDermott to be postmaster at Manilla, Iowa, in place of R. C. Saunders. Incumbent's commission expired January 26, 1913.

Charles S. Marshall to be postmaster at Deep River, Iowa, in place of Ross Grier, resigned.

KANSAS.

F. W. Boyd to be postmaster at Phillipsburg, Kans., in place of Irwin C. McDowell, resigned.

W. B. Ford to be postmaster at Oskaloosa, Kans., in place of J. M. Gibbs. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1913.

George A. Griggs to be postmaster at Marquette, Kans., in place of Charles J. Nordstrom. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1912.

A. F. Hamm to be postmaster at Nortonville, Kans., in place of Almond P. Burdick. Incumbent's commission expired April 21, 1913.

Paul A. Jones to be postmaster at Coffeyville, Kans., in place of Joseph McCreary, removed.

Owen McLean to be postmaster at West Mineral, Kans., in place of James D. Smith, deceased.

R. A. Watt to be postmaster at Edna, Kans., in place of Frank W. Elliott. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1913.

KENTUCKY.

Mayme D. Cogar to be postmaster at Midway, Ky., in place of Charles W. Parrish, removed.

Sara W. Simms to be postmaster at Springfield, Ky., in place of William A. Waters, resigned.

Robert C. Stockton to be postmaster at Richmond, Ky., in place of Coleman C. Wallace, resigned.

LOUISIANA.

T. J. Perkins to be postmaster at De Quincy, La., in place of Hugo Naegle, declined.

MASSACHUSETTS.

James G. Cassidy to be postmaster at Sheffield, Mass., in place of E. A. Burch. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1912.

Joseph J. McMahon to be postmaster at Randolph, Mass., in place of Arthur W. Alden. Incumbent's commission expired June 14, 1913.

MICHIGAN.

George Arthur to be postmaster at Elkton, Mich., in place of Aaron Cornell, resigned.

William S. Drew to be postmaster at Augusta, Mich. Office became presidential October 1, 1912.

Joseph Fremont to be postmaster at Bad Axe, Mich., in place of George M. Clark, resigned.

John J. Galster to be postmaster at Boyne Falls, Mich. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

Paul Harrison to be postmaster at Bloomingdale, Mich., in place of Gilbert H. Hudson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1913.

Henry M. Jacobs to be postmaster at Hamtramck, Mich., in place of X. A. Jones, resigned.

George B. McIntyre to be postmaster at Fairgrove, Mich. Office became presidential January 1, 1911.

Perry H. Peters to be postmaster at Davison, Mich., in place of Lewis Gifford. Incumbent's commission expired April 9, 1910.

John J. Sleeman to be postmaster at Linden, Mich., in place of Alonzo B. Hyatt. Incumbent's commission expires June 26, 1913.

Charles A. Standiford to be postmaster at Athens, Mich., in place of Newton E. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1913.

MINNESOTA.

William H. Franklin to be postmaster at Dodge Center, Minn., in place of Peter J. Schwarg. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1913.

P. O. Fryklund to be postmaster at Badger, Minn. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

Alfred W. Johnson to be postmaster at Sebeka, Minn., in place of John Anderson, resigned.

E. S. Scheibe to be postmaster at Cloquet, Minn., in place of Fred D. Vibert. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1913.

Louis A. Schwantz to be postmaster at Evansville, Minn., in place of J. T. Larson. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1913.

MISSISSIPPI.

Jonathan H. McCraw to be postmaster at Sardis, Miss., in place of David G. Dunlap. Incumbent's commission expired January 26, 1913.

Jesse D. Smith to be postmaster at Poplarville, Miss., in place of James J. Scarborough, resigned.

Nannie S. Smith to be postmaster at Batesville, Miss., in place of Laura M. Gowdy. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1913.

NEBRASKA.

Anton J. Ruzicka to be postmaster at Belgrade, Nebr. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

NEW JERSEY.

David C. Brewer to be postmaster at Toms River, N. J., in place of W. Burtis Havens. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1911.

Patrick H. Ledger to be postmaster at Stockton, N. J., in place of Theodore S. Moore. Incumbent's commission expired May 11, 1912.

Ada B. Nafew to be postmaster at Eatontown, N. J., in place of Ada B. Nafew. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1913.

John A. Reddan to be postmaster at Hopewell, N. J., in place of Farley F. Holcombe. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1913.

H. G. Stull to be postmaster at Milford, N. J., in place of Charles G. Melick. Incumbent's commission expired June 25, 1913.

Harvey Thomas to be postmaster at Atlantic City, N. J., in place of Harry Bacharach, resigned.

NEW YORK.

James V. Crawford to be postmaster at Morristown, N. Y., in place of John M. Gilmour. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1913.

John E. Hoffnagle to be postmaster at Westport, N. Y., in place of Dana Brasted. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1913.

Henry D. Nichols to be postmaster at Mexico, N. Y., in place of Wilfred A. Robbins, resigned.

Joseph T. Norton to be postmaster at Allegany, N. Y., in place of Frederick S. Welch. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1913.

Frederick A. Ray to be postmaster at Herkimer, N. Y., in place of Daniel F. Strobel, resigned.

James J. Smith to be postmaster at Griffin Corners, N. Y., in place of Durward B. Kelly. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1912.

Gilson D. Wart to be postmaster at Sandy Creek, N. Y., in place of Melvin D. Herriman. Incumbent's commission expired February 20, 1913.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Finley T. Croom to be postmaster at Burgaw, N. C., in place of E. McN. Moore. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1912.

C. L. Harris to be postmaster at Thomasville, N. C., in place of Charles M. Hoover. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1913.

John V. Johnston to be postmaster at Farmville, N. C. Office became presidential October 1, 1911.

Samuel V. Scott to be postmaster at Sanford, N. C., in place of Samuel M. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1912.

F. L. Williamson to be postmaster at Burlington, N. C., in place of Jasper Z. Waller. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1913.

S. P. Wilson to be postmaster at Fairmont, N. C. Office became presidential January 1, 1912.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Pearl Miller to be postmaster at La Moure, N. Dak., in place of C. I. Hutchinson, resigned.

Frank Reed to be postmaster at Bismarck, N. Dak., in place of Agatha G. Paterson, removed.

Sophie Sherman to be postmaster at Donnybrook, N. Dak., in place of John King, resigned.

Charles A. Baker to be postmaster at Germantown, Ohio, in place of Harry M. Wolfe. Incumbent's commission expired June 12, 1913.

James M. Fitzpatrick to be postmaster at Bethel, Ohio, in place of George H. Willis, resigned.

Clarence A. Flanagan to be postmaster at Pleasant City, Ohio, in place of William D. Archer. Incumbent's commission expired May 8, 1913.

Charles C. Fowler to be postmaster at Canfield, Ohio, in place of Joseph R. Taber. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1913.

Andrew Hiss to be postmaster at Norwalk, Ohio, in place of Ford H. Laning. Incumbent's commission expired January 26, 1913.

Adam H. Meeker to be postmaster at Greenville, Ohio, in place of W. E. Halley. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1913.

Clate A. Wagner to be postmaster at Kenmore, Ohio. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

OKLAHOMA.

Charles Amspacher to be postmaster at Apache, Okla., in place of Charles D. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired March 20, 1912.

J. S. Barham to be postmaster at Wewoka, Okla., in place of Don R. Fraser. Incumbent's commission expired February 20, 1913.

Peter H. McKeown to be postmaster at Billings, Okla., in place of Joshua F. Ferris, resigned.

W. A. Prince to be postmaster at Crescent, Okla., in place of A. B. Holliday. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1912.

C. J. Woodson to be postmaster at Okarche, Okla., in place of A. J. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1912.

OREGON.

H. B. Ford to be postmaster at Bend, Oreg., in place of F. O. Minor. Incumbent's commission expired May 22, 1913.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Finley H. Failing to be postmaster at Shinglehouse, Pa., in place of Arthur W. Briggs. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1913.

Thomas W. Gilroy to be postmaster at Norwich, Pa. Office became presidential April 1, 1913.

John H. Kensinger to be postmaster at Martinsburg, Pa., in place of Charles A. Straesser, resigned.

William A. Shear to be postmaster at Coudersport, Pa., in place of Martin Joerg, deceased.

Solomon H. Smith to be postmaster at Smithton, Pa., in place of George W. Torrence, resigned.

James F. Timlin to be postmaster at Taylor, Pa., in place of John P. Thomas. Incumbent's commission expired April 9, 1913.

RHODE ISLAND.

Edward Reynolds to be postmaster at Harrisville, R. I. Office became presidential April 1, 1913.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

James R. Fonger to be postmaster at Gary, S. Dak., in place of Arthur W. Bartels. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1913.

William J. Quirk to be postmaster at Kimball, S. Dak., in place of John B. Long, deceased.

TENNESSEE.

Luke C. Peak to be postmaster at Jefferson City, Tenn., in place of Ira M. Colle, resigned.

TEXAS.

S. Anderson to be postmaster at Knox City, Tex., in place of John E. Clarke. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1912.

Jefferson Johnson to be postmaster at Austin, Tex., in place of N. C. Schlemmer. Incumbent's commission expired June 14, 1913.

B. B. Lanham to be postmaster at Rockwall, Tex., in place of John N. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1913.

W. E. McKay to be postmaster at Huntsville, Tex., in place of Mary S. Parish. Incumbent's commission expired March 29, 1913.

Lula E. Willis to be postmaster at Daingerfield, Tex., in place of D. H. McCoy. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1913.

VERMONT.

C. M. Boright to be postmaster at Richford, Vt., in place of Alma H. Ayer. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1913.

VIRGINIA.

George L. Roberts to be postmaster at Exmore, Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1911.

WASHINGTON.

Preston F. Billingsley to be postmaster at Ephrata, Wash. Office became presidential July 1, 1910.

Jefferson P. Buford to be postmaster at Kelso, Wash., in place of William P. Ely. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1913.

Nellie B. Burke to be postmaster at Mansfield, Wash. Office became presidential October 1, 1912.

Mary Dillabough to be postmaster at Conconully, Wash., in place of Walter W. Cloud, resigned.

Charles E. Guiberson to be postmaster at Kent, Wash., in place of Lewis E. Hardy, resigned.

Theo Hall to be postmaster at Medical Lake, Wash., in place of Theo Hall. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1912.

Guy A. Hamilton to be postmaster at Leavenworth, Wash., in place of John C. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1913.

Howard W. Hare to be postmaster at Mabton, Wash., in place of Jesse T. Stewart, resigned.

Ethel R. Joslin to be postmaster at Port Orchard, Wash., in place of L. S. Pendleton. Incumbent's commission expired April 8, 1913.

Archie Manson to be postmaster at Cashmere, Wash., in place of Thomas Bollman. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1911.

Robert Montgomery to be postmaster at Puyallup, Wash., in place of G. W. Edgerton. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1912.

S. J. Mothershead to be postmaster at Edmonds, Wash., in place of Samuel F. Street. Incumbent's commission expired January 6, 1913.

Joseph O'Neill to be postmaster at Castlerock, Wash., in place of A. W. Carner. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1913.

Garrett R. Patterson to be postmaster at Malden, Wash., in place of James Cadzow, removed.

A. J. Peters to be postmaster at Deer Park, Wash., in place of Jacob T. Grove. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1913.

Jacob P. Pyles to be postmaster at Sumner, Wash., in place of De Witt C. Hostetter, resigned.

Harlan E. Rupp to be postmaster at Bothell, Wash. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

Edwin Schauble to be postmaster at Kalama, Wash., in place of William H. Imus. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1913.

Benjamin L. Smith to be postmaster at Okanogan, Wash., in place of Harvey S. Irwin, resigned.

Martha E. Sprague to be postmaster at Ilwaco, Wash. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

C. G. Thomas to be postmaster at Cle Elum, Wash., in place of F. W. Martin. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1913.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Warren D. Cline to be postmaster at Williamstown, W. Va., in place of Paul H. Metcalf. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1913.

Oliver C. Sweeney to be postmaster at St. Marys, W. Va., in place of Joseph Williams. Incumbent's commission expired January 6, 1913.

WISCONSIN.

Hedley G. Bannerman to be postmaster at Redgranite, Wis., in place of Altie B. Barnard. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1912.

Elizabeth Croake to be postmaster at Albany, Wis., in place of Louisa Whitcomb, resigned.

E. A. Drotning to be postmaster at Stoughton, Wis., in place of Christian A. Hansen. Incumbent's commission expired March 29, 1913.

Herman H. Fiedler to be postmaster at Cuba, Wis., in place of Joseph Longbotham. Incumbent's commission expired May 14, 1912.

John F. Flanagan to be postmaster at Oconomowoc, Wis., in place of John G. Garth, removed.

Agnes Scholl to be postmaster at Pewaukee, Wis., in place of James B. Weaver, resigned.

WYOMING.

Elizabeth W. Kieffer to be postmaster at Fort Russell, Wyo., in place of John F. Crowley, resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 26, 1913.

DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS.

William J. Harris to be Director of the Census in the Department of Commerce.

MINISTER.

John D. O'Rear to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Bolivia.

CONSUL.

Philip Holland to be consul of the United States of America at Basel, Switzerland.

POSTMASTERS.

ARKANSAS.

Charles C. Stewart, Greenwood.

CONNECTICUT.

W. S. Clarke, Milford.

ILLINOIS.

Alonzo Boren, Herrin.

W. E. Clayton, Johnston City.

Arthur M. Kloefer, Winnetka.

Joseph H. Knebel, Pocahontas.

F. Marion Martin, Noble.

Thomas J. Mowbray, Bradford.

Harry L. Reinohl, Flat Rock.

Porter B. Simcox, Patoka.

IOWA.

Frank Carpenter, Estherville.

Charles K. Coontz, Lineville.

David D. Darby, Hamburg.
 Jacob S. Forgrave, Farmington.
 Thomas Geneva, What Cheer.
 Edward F. Glau, Charter Oak.
 John W. Hanna, Winfield.
 Charles W. Harris, Coin.
 A. D. Hix, Zearing.
 Bradley B. Hopkins, Forest City.
 Eva Keith, Goldfield.
 Thomas J. McCaffrey, West Bend.
 Sam T. Manatt, Jr., Kalona.
 Stephen C. Maynard, Grand Junction.
 Charles N. Nelson, Bedford.
 Robert M. Reid, Lake City.
 Rudolph W. Schug, Strawberry Point.
 Fred S. Stoddard, Jesup.
 Bessie C. Swan, Story City.
 A. E. Thomas, Buxton.

KANSAS.

Frank S. Foster, Ellsworth.
 John H. Shields, Wichita.
 P. D. Spellman, Plainville.

NEBRASKA.

Edward J. Brady, McCook.

NEW JERSEY.

Samuel H. Chatten, Pennington.
 John J. Foley, Bernardsville.
 Joseph Mark, South River.

NEW YORK.

Edwin Clute, Schenectady.
 Jacob L. Hicks, Highland Falls.
 Andrew Mealey, Greenwich.
 Fred L. Merrell, Copenhagen.
 W. S. Waterbury, Ballston Spa.

NORTH DAKOTA.

T. H. Woldy, Edmore.

OREGON.

C. W. Brown, Canyon City.

WITHDRAWALS.

Executive nominations withdrawn June 26, 1913.

MINISTER.

Meredith Nicholson, of Indiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Portugal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Edward W. Exum, of Alaska, to be United States marshal for the District of Alaska, division No. 3.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, June 26, 1913.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Father in heaven, we come to Thee with open hearts, praying that Thy spirit may enter in and abide with us, that we may be in harmony with Thee as we journey on toward the goal for which we all long in our better moments; a life so pure, so noble, so generous, so godlike, that the angels round the throne may join in the everlasting chorus, "Rejoice, for the Lord brings back His own." For Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, June 24, 1913, was read.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, the Journal will be considered as approved.

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I notice that in the Journal it is recited that—

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows.

Then it recites the two privileged bills reported by the gentleman from New York [Mr. HARRISON] Tuesday on the floor.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, only those bills are reported which are not privileged and not entitled to be reported from the floor.

The SPEAKER. What is the clause under which they ought to have been reported? Is it clause 56—

Mr. MANN. Clause 56 of Rule XI, I believe. Those bills were reported on the floor as privileged bills.

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. MANN. They do not belong under clause 2 of Rule XIII.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is entirely correct.

Mr. MANN. I call attention to it, as the Clerk probably did not know, so that hereafter he may leave it out of the Record in that place where it does not belong, and not put it in the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The correction suggested by the gentleman from Illinois will be made, and as corrected, if there be no objection, the Journal will stand approved.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present a conference report on the Indian appropriation bill, H. R. 1917, and ask that it be printed under the rule.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman presents a conference report for printing under the rule. The Clerk will report the title.

The Clerk read the title of the bill (H. R. 1917) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

The conference report and statement of the managers on the part of the House are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (NO. 28).

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1917) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses, as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5, 8, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 30, 31, 38, 40, 41, 45, 46, and 50.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 15, 18, 27, 32, 34, 37, 39, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 52, and 54, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the amendment proposed insert the following:

"Provided, That hereafter upon the determination of the heirs of a deceased Indian by the Secretary of the Interior there shall be paid by such heirs or from the estate of such deceased Indian or deducted from the proceeds from the sale of the land of the deceased allottee or from any trust funds belonging to the estate of the decedent, the sum of \$15, to cover the cost of determining the heirs to the estate of the said deceased allottee, which amount shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury of the United States and a report made annually to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior on or before the first Monday in December of all moneys collected and deposited as herein directed"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 1 of the proposed amendment, strike out the word "thorough"; and in lines 36 and 37 of the amendment, strike out the words "at the second session of" and insert the word "during"; and in line 43 of the proposed amendment, strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$25,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11½: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11½, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 3 of the proposed amendment, after the word "complete," insert the word "separate"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11¾: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11¾, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 15 of page 4 of the proposed amendment strike out the words "Sec. 2" at the beginning of the line; and in line 17 of page 4 of the proposed amendment strike out the words "Sec. 3" at the beginning of the line; and in line 1 of page 5 of the pro-